

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 3969. 號七十月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

日二月二年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ARGAB, 6, *Clement's Lane*, *Lombard Street*, *George Street*, 30, *Cornhill*, *Gordon & Gotch*, 121, *Holborn Hill*, E.C. *BATES, HENDY & CO.*, 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. *SAMUEL DRACON & CO.*, 130 & 134, *Leadenhall Street*.

NEW YORK.—*ANDREW WIND*, 183, *Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—*GORDON & GOTCH*, *Melbourne* and *Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—*BEAN & BLACK*, *San Francisco*.

CHINA.—*Swatow, Queloh, & Campbell*, *Amoy, Gilee & Co.* *Foochow, Heng & Co.* *Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co.*, and *Kelly & Co.* *Manila, O. Hennegan & Co.* *Macao, L. A. da Graça*.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848,
—and—
BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854,
AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. & Sterling
PAID-UP CAPITAL,... 80,000,000 8,000,000
RESERVE FUND,... 30,000,000 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St.,
E.C.
AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Mar
seilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta,
St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hong
kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—*Bank of England*,
Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be ascertained
at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: *Bank Buildings*,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOU, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
A. MOLIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong. JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai. EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County
Bank*.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half
year ending on 31st December last,
at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say
\$3.75 per paid-up share of \$125, is payable
on and after FRIDAY, the 18th instant,
at the offices of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pal Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything可惡的. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$600; the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblameable. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffusely by word of mouth stories to the disfame and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL
CIRCULATING HERALD
(TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. mc19

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A
SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, it is likely that he will submit himself to be killed.

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recited the same in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo condonced to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, mismatch as both parties were Chinese, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a gaol of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should

forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (it is the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and railing. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (it is the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (it is under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.
Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mc19

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in *Aesop's Fables*.—Translator.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board. OLYPHANT & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mc24

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend D to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary. No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 28, 1876. ap1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estates are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 28, 1876. ap22

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-
tion.

A. MacG. HEATON, Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-
partnership from the First day of
January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-
brokers at this Port, under the style of
MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.
Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established branches of our
Firm at Haliphong and Hanoi. Mr
CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by
procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon,
at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon—
Four Worthington Pumps.

Boller.

Donkey Pump.

Exhaust Pipes.

Suction do.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. 7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

A Steam Launch will leave Pedder's
Wharf for the Docks at Half-past Eleven
o'clock.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

200 Cases CLARET from Bourgaut.
Apply to LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mc26

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

L

ANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have

received instructions to sell by

Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st March, 1876, at Noon, on the

Premises—

All that piece or parcel of GROUND,

registered in the Land Office as Section

B of Inland Lot No. 584, and known as

"Overbeck Court," situated in the rear of

No. 9 Police Station, Caine Road, with

the Six Messuages or Tenements standing

thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$9.72.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the pur

MAILS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant BRUNET, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.,
on the 22nd March, 1876. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc23

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL
CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S.
PATROCLUS, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from
the Undersigned, not later than the
20th March, for shipment per S. S. *Nestor*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc20

FROM BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FRENCH Steamer *Asie* having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for
countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at their risk and
expense.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc20

FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Flamingo* having arrived
Consignees of Ordinary Singapore
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk and stored by
the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence
and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may
be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Opium and Calcutta Cargo will be deli-
vered from on board, and Consignees are re-
quested to send their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense without further notice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *HOGGLY*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
"Euphrate," from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may
be obtained from Friday, the 10th instant,
at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before 4 p.m. To-day, request-
ing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thurs-
day, the 16th March, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

NOW READY.

THE RUDIMENTS OF THE NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, £1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, £1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"GUNGA"

will be despatched to Manila on or
about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc26

FOR YLOILO VIA MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner

"UNION,"

will have quick despatch for the
above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer
"LEONOR" will be despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., instead of the time
previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions from the
Executors of the late Capt. L. YOUNG to
sell by Public Auction at the "London
Inn," Queen's Road, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd March, 1876, at Noon,
The FURNITURE, etc., therein,
comprising—Chairs, Tables, Sideboard,
Engravings, Gas Lamps, Bar Fittings,
Pewter Mugs, Glassware, Wines, and
Spirits.

Also,

A Billiard TABLE, by Strple and
Hughes.
2 Hds. Beer.

etc., etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from H. M. Naval
Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction,
on

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at 11 a.m., at
H. M. Naval Yard.—

Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES,
comprising—
Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather,
Lignumvitae, Blocks, etc.

Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rags, Biscuit
Dust, Implements, Cases, and Can-
nisters.

Also,

One Ice-making Machine.
One Washing Machine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The lots, with all faults and errors of every
description whatsoever, at purchaser's
risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
March 17, *Mary Whiting*, Amer. ship,
562, Cutler, Shanghai Mar. 10, Ballast.—
RUTSELL & Co.

March 17, *Maryjane*, British ship, 884,
J. Owens, Sydney Jan. 8, Coal.—ARNOLD,
KARBERG & Co.

March 17, *Villa de Rivadavia*, Spanish
brig, 261, Camus, Manila Mar. 8, Sapan-
wood.—BRANDA & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.
16, *August Frederick*, for Macao.
17, *Haitong*, for Amoy, &c.
17, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Sir Harry Parkes, for Taiwanfoo.
Tsoon Kranon, for Bangkok.
Emma, for Bangkok.
Fyen, for Bangkok.

Sarah Nicholson, for London.
Centaur, for Portland (Oregon).
Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne.
Rajah, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Mary Whiting*, Mr C.
Wait.

DEPARTED.—Per *Lemarida*, for Manila.
Mr D. A. Smith, Rev. Mr. Burrows, and
324 Chinese (84 from Amoy, 40 from this
port).

Per *Haitong*, for Amoy, 2 Europeans.
To DEPART.—Per *Centaur*, 228 Chinese.
Per *Fyen*, 18 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Amer. ship *Mary Whiting* reports
fresh monsoon throughout, latter part of
passage accompanied with rain.

The British ship *Maryette* reports light
winds and fine weather throughout.

The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* re-
ports fine weather along the Luzon Coast,
closing into the land strong N.E. winds
and rainy weather.

CARGO.

Per *Lemarida*, for London: from Hong-
kong 8 bales and 8 cases Silk; Shanghai
823 bales Silk, 42 bales Pongee, 6 bales
Waste Silk, 26 half-cheats and 8 pks. Tea;
Yokohama 158 bales Silk. For Continent: from
Hongkong 7 bales Silk; Shanghai 84
bales Silk; Yokohama 112 bales Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.—

Per Indian Mail Packet *PENGUIN*, at
2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th Inst.
Per Indian Mail Packet *ARRATON*
APRIL, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday,
the 18th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—
Per *DOUGLAS*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday,
the 18th Inst.

For MANILA.—

Per *LEONOR*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday,
the 20th instant, instead of as pre-
viously notified.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-
TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-
EN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-
BOURNE.—

Per *QUEENSLAND*, at 11.30 a.m. on
Saturday, the 25th instant.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *TIGRE*,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 23rd instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseille; to Europe, Saigon, Sin-
gapore, Penang and Calcutta.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 22nd Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 23rd Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom or
to Singapore may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mc23

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—*Penguin* leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—*Arratoon* leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

Dioned leaves for London on or about
this date.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

Police Intelligence.
(Before James Russell, Esq.)

17th March, 1876.

ASSAULT.

Leong San Yow, a Chinese woman residing in Wellington Street, was summoned by Lai Chun Fa, a servant girl owned by the defendant, for assault. The complainant stated that on the 15th instant, she was told to make tea, but as she had to get water to wash, she failed to do so in time. The defendant thereupon got hold of a ratan and beat her, inflicting some ugly marks on her legs and shoulders. She was sold to her for \$36. The defendant stated that she had a friend in the house and she asked the girl to make tea. She did not do so for two hours, and she beat her in consequence. Complainant had also stolen \$3 which she had placed underneath her pillow. The master of the gao having proved the extent of the injuries from which the complainant was suffering, the defendant was fined \$20.

HAWKING WITHOUT LICENSES.

In view of this being time for the renewal of hawkers' licenses, a great many of them have been taken up in the course of the last few days for failing to get out new licenses. Some half-a-dozen of them were taken up to-day and were fined from 50 cents to \$1 each.

NUISANCE.

The Government night-soil contractor was summoned for neglecting to provide a proper number of boats to carry away the rubbish from the town. There were none at the wharves at Cleverley street, Gilman Street and Pottinger street on the 16th instant. The defendant urged that he had lost some oars and anchors by the wind. Postponed till the 23rd instant.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

17th March, 1876.

Gracia v. David, \$128.—This was a suit heard on the 7th inst. The claim was on a promissory note against the defendant, a gun-laser. The defendant then urged that he had paid a portion of the money to the plaintiff through a Portuguese watchman in the employ of Messrs Sayle & Co. This witness was found to have been telling a lot of falsehoods and was sent to six weeks' hard labour, while judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. The defendant and a witness of his named Isaac were told to come up last Tuesday to await the order of the Court as to their disposal. They failed to appear and a summons was issued for their attendance to-day, and they put in an appearance accordingly.

His Lordship asked why they did not attend last Tuesday.

The defendant replied that he did not understand that he was to appear on that day, and the moment he received notice to do so he came at once.

His Lordship said he had been considering their case as to what he should do with them. As it was just possible that the defendant had paid the money to the watchman who had been sent to gao as he stated, he would give him the benefit of the doubt. But he must know that the Court had power to send him to gao for perjury, and if he was sent to trial before the magistrate, he would get a much heavier punishment. His Lordship hoped he would not come to Court again to do the same thing. He then asked the defendant how long he had been in the service and he replied that he had been in the army 21 years. His Lordship thereupon observed that it was sad to see a man so long in the service guilty of a gross perjury, for which his Lordship had a good mind to send him to gao. He would now, however, forfeit his character to a certain extent. His Lordship observed that what he had said about the defendant applied to his witness Isaac, and he hoped they would not come before the Court again.

Mullin v. Afco, \$24.—This was a claim for the value of ten cases of Kerosine oil sold to the defendant. His Lordship delivered judgment to-day. He said he had come to the same conclusion now as he had before, viz that one of the innocent parties who shewed neglect should suffer. He could have given judgment last Court day, only he did not like to delay the proceedings of the Court by referring to the authorities on the point. The debit-note appeared to be regular and the defendant had no knowledge that it was not so. Messrs. Frazer & Co., the agents of the plaintiff, having no suspicion of the Portuguese clerk, did not take such care of the debit-note book as they might have done. Judgment must therefore be given for the defendant.

The plaintiff urged the defendant ought to have asked Nunez whether he had a right to collect the money.

His Lordship said the defendant had no means of knowing that it was incorrect. He had no suspicion whatever. If the negligence had been on his part, judgment would have been given against him.

China.

SHANGHAI.

A Macto in the employ of Mr Tyler, Chief Constable of Her Majesty's gao, was charged this afternoon (March 8th) with having committed a criminal offence upon the person of Mr Tyler's daughter, a little girl of only nine years old. The proceedings were held in the precincts of the gao, where a temporary Court was fitted up. The details of the examination were what might have been expected, and pointed conclusively to the fact of the offence having been committed. The prisoner was brought in and subjected to a searching examination by the three mandarins. He crawled about the floor, crying in the usual Chinese fashion, first vowing his entire innocence; then he confessed to having kicked the little girl, and attributed her injuries to that. This was received with a cry of contemptuous derision, and turning at last to Mr Mclverurst the Chinaman asked him if, under the circumstances, he would permit a little judicious punishment to be applied to hasten the proceeding. The Consul assented, and a triple strap was brought to slap the prisoner's face with; but after a little further discussion it was decided to remove him to the Che-hien's yamen in the City. The mandarins all agreed that the evidence as to his identity and guilt was perfectly conclusive; but as, according to Chinese law, a criminal must

confess before he can be punished, he is to be tortured until he does so. This will probably not take long, and the man will doubtless lose his head, rape being a capital offence in China. We are informed by Mr Mclverurst that this is by no means the first offence of the kind committed on foreign children in Shanghai, and we therefore consider it our duty to make the matter public.—*Shanghai Courier.*

HELP FROM PEKING.
(The Friend of China.)

In the course of the month we have been favoured by the presence of Dr. J. Dudgeon from Peking, who kindly consented to meet a small gathering of friends of the Society, members of parliament and others, at our office on Friday, the 17th ult. Dr. Dudgeon joined the London Missionary Society in 1863, and was immediately appointed to Peking, where he succeeded Dr. Lockhart in charge of the Missionary Hospital. He was formerly also physician to the British Legation in Peking, and a few years after the reconstitution of the Tung Wen Kwan (the Peking College of Foreign Sciences and Literature) he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology, the only chair as yet established in the Medical Faculty. Having been private medical adviser of several of the high officials of the court of Peking, Dr. Dudgeon is intimately acquainted with the views and feelings of those great Chinese Statesmen upon the opium question. The interview at our office was therefore one of unusual interest. On the one hand, Dr. Dudgeon expounded the physiological side of the opium question as one who had made long and careful study of it in circumstances peculiarly favourable for observation. On the other hand, he could give direct and positive information as to the strong antagonism of the rulers of China against the opium traffic. Last year Dr. Dudgeon inserted an article in the *Peking Magazine*, a monthly periodical in the Chinese language, giving an account of the production of opium in India, its importance as a branch of revenue to the Indian Government, pointing out the increase of production in China, referring to the formation of an influential Anti opium Society in England, the issuing of prize essays on the subject; showing the renewed interest that is being taken in this country in Chinese matters—clearly indicating the ignorance of our people as to the enormous evils of the traffic, nay, almost the fact of the existence of such a traffic; pointing out its inconsistency with our Christianity—triumphantly referring, for the encouragement of the Chinese, to our abolition of slavery in our own possessions, and at such a cost; and our exertions in putting down slavery on both coasts of Africa, as well as in the influence we had brought to bear on Portugal in the discontinuance of the Coolie Trade at Macao, suggesting various courses which might be adopted, and calling upon the government at the present opportune moment to take steps for checking so serious an evil. This powerful and plain-speaking article, of which we hope to be able to give a fuller account in a subsequent number, before it appeared in the magazine, was submitted to some of the officials of the *Tung Li Yamen* (the Foreign Board), received their approval, and after its publication it created considerable sensation in Chinese circles. During the conference which takes place in regard to affairs of state at the commencement of each reign, the subject of Opium was under deliberation, and for the death of the late emperor, the engrossing concerns relating to the accession of the new emperor, and especially the unhappy news of Margary's murder, threatening serious political complications with this country, it was confidently anticipated that some action would have been taken by the Chinese Government in regard to his subject. Dr. Dudgeon, however, is thoroughly persuaded that the Chinese Government will revert to this business as soon as the way is clear. They suddenly and temporarily put a stop to the emigration of Chinese coolies to Cuba in spite of the existing treaty with Spain, and he is convinced that nothing but fear withholds their hand from similarly interfering in as summary a manner with our opium trade. The extreme importance of his information will be at once evident.

We have reason to hope that Dr. Dudgeon will himself put into printed form the valuable information he laid before us verbally. In the meantime, we have the pleasure of giving our readers extracts from the report given in an Aryshire paper of an interesting speech by the doctor as Chairman of a re-union of his fellow-townsmen in Glasgow, by which it will be made evident that we have not overstated the interest of our own meeting. "I have been requested to speak upon China, but the difficulty in such an *embarras de richesse* to select one of the hundred and more subjects which might interest you, and to say anything worthy of the subject in half an hour." The difficulty is what to say, where to begin, but chiefly where to end. "We ought to be deeply interested in everything that relates to China, her progress, her civilization, trade, &c., for we have a great stake in the country, as witness our commerce in tea, silk, opium, &c., and, moreover, China is even now exerting a powerful though silent influence in the world through her productions and her emigration, and she is yet destined to become far more influential. They are emphatically the coming race,—filling the United States, Australia, and the Straits Settlements, and but for our distance and the expense of transport, might be this have been compelling, and successfully too, against trade unions in this country; in my opinion the bane, and what will ultimately be the ruin of our country, if for no other reason than by the diversion of our trade and industries into the hands of other nations; and they might also have been filling our houses and colonies with domestic servants. With the advance of education among ourselves and as a consequence the difficulty of procuring domestic servants, it is not improbable that it will yet come to this; and let me tell you that you will find them industrious, frugal, economical, simple in their manners, inventive, polite, quiet, docile, obedient, and respectful to their superiors. They are second to no other people on the face of the globe in these traits of character. They make admirable, thrifty colonists, industrious husbandmen, agriculturists, and florists, and in short can readily turn their hand to anything. The Chinaman's diet and dress are simple in the extreme—his wants are few and easily supplied, and he possesses great power of endurance and patience. They, indeed, possess the elements of a great people. And what are some of the signs of progress in that country? I need

not remind you of the rapid advance she is making in military matters—the establishment of arsenals, powder works—the building of gunboats—the purchase of ironclads, guns, ammunition, torpedoes, &c., &c.—the translation of foreign works bearing on these and kindred subjects—the establishment of schools for instruction in foreign languages, in sciences—the establishment of a central college at Pekin, with a staff of foreign professors, with which the other schools are affiliated, and to which they act as feeders—the educational mission to the United States, several batches of boys having already been sent to that country to pursue their studies. Among the signs of progress I should also refer to the appointment of legations and consulates to foreign countries, now about to be realized—a matter in their own interests and that of their subjects abroad, which has been strongly pressed upon them by circumstances—the introduction of steam-boats, owned by Chinese, and engaged chiefly in the rice transport to the North, thus dispensing with the Grand Canal, and saving great expense, loss and peculation—the resolution to begin the working of coal and iron mines, for which plant and machinery are now wanted in their country—in laying off a short line of telegraph in the South, the outcome of the troubles with Japan in *re* Formosa, and once introduced, like everything else foreign, certain to be extensively adopted, and with coal and iron mining, the snorting iron horse is sure to speedily follow. In the case of Japan, the world was astonished by the conversion of a heathen empire to European civilization in almost a day, and we have not ceased to gaze trembling at her rapid advance in material improvement, afraid of a revolution upsetting the whole thing. We have been disatisfied at the slow pace of the Chinese, and her slow rate of progress has been intensified by contrast with the rapid growth of the sister empire, inferior in extent, population, solidity, and all the best traits of national character. Forty years ago we were confined to the factories outside Canton; now some fifteen-parts are open to us along the entire seaboard and inland on the great river Yangtze. Our ministers are lodged in the Capital, consult with the members of the Chinese Foreign Office, which is composed of the highest officials of the various Government Boards, and with liberty now of official intercourse with chiefs of departments. Right of audience was demanded, and although long delayed by reason of the minority of the Emperor, was at last granted, and although not everything that could be desired, has still had its effect in helping to overthrow old prejudices and break up the barrier of Chinese exclusiveness, pride, arrogance, and assumption of terrestrial supremacy. Christianity is also making progress. There are upwards of 10,000 Protestant converts, and probably half-a-million or more of Roman Catholics. What then are some of the reasons that have prevented China from advancing more rapidly—why has Christianity not made more rapid progress? why is there so much hostility between the Chinese and Western nations, so much so that we seem always on the brink of a war, and diplomacy and patience are strained to the very utmost to prevent a rupture? Well, there are in the minds of all weak nations natural objections against a higher and stronger civilization being forced upon them. There is difference of race, religion, language, customs, and manners, remoteness, &c., &c.; but I believe the root of the matter will be found in the unkindness of the people, and this again I have the greatest reason for believing is the outcome of the iniquitous opium traffic which has been carried on now for 100 years—admitted during the first twenty-five years as "foreign medicine," with a slight duty, and during the next sixty as "foreign dirt" forced upon the Chinese by a system of smuggling and at the cannone's mouth, and during the last fifteen years as an "honourable" trade—a treaty right! And yet the consumption, sale, and native growth of the poppy are illegal. The whole nation, with the exception of a few well-informed officials, believe that we trade in it, because we desire to work their ruin. We are bent upon extending it at all hazards, and as the Times once asked, why should we stop in our march of improvement for India, simply because a distant country is injured by the trade? Indian finance is benefited to the extent of seven or eight millions annually and China is being ruined. The commerce and manufactures of our own country are seriously affected by the trade, so much so that in one sense we might say, Great Britain pays over eight millions annually to India. We and the Chinese are the sufferers by the trade. The Japanese Ambassador once told me that it was this trade that made the great difference between Japan and China. Japan would not have it upon any account. Fortunately for the country of the Rising Sun, her first treaty with foreign nation (the United States), contained no opium clauses; and it was impossible for us to insert such a clause in ours, both from the opposition of Japan and the example of the "Flower Flag," and no advantage to us in Japan would be won out of the Favoured Nation clause, and are not we and the world at large, as well as Japan herself, now reaping the rich reward of the U.S. treaty? It was this trade that made the great difference between Japan and China. Japan would not have it upon any account. 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article, and if the conscience of the country is not then completely ruined, the native growth will most assuredly be put down. I believe the government has the will and the power. Why, only the other month the Viceroy of Canton was deposed for re-establishing gambling in that city, and the orders came from Pekin, and had to be obeyed. The most stringent orders against opium-smoking are in force at the present time in the army of the Viceroy of Chihli at Tientsin and Taku. The Chinese would repudiate the opium clause of the treaty to-morrow, did they not fear another opium war, just as they have thrown overboard the Spanish treaty in the article of the Cuban cosmic trade, and they refused to treat with Peru except on the clear understanding that the opium trade should be abandoned. The chief ministers themselves told our ambassador that the subject is never out of their thoughts, and that they are continually devising methods by which to extricate themselves from its flowing poison without at the same time offending us. In the last convention our merchants opposed an increase of the duty from thirty to fifty taels per chest. It is a foul blot on our flag and Christianity, and I fear we shall yet reap the reward, if we are not already doing so, in dulness of trade and political difficulties even and anon cropping up. China is a magnificent country, and the grandest market in the world for our commerce. One, I think, has said, that the mills of Lancashire might be kept constantly at work making nothing but cotton cloth for stockings for the Chinese. And in the commerce of such a country Glasgow ought to have more than the lion's share in the development of her coal and iron resources and the opening up of the country by railroads and telegraphs. And yet our merchants pursue this short-sighted, suicidal policy, selling a drug which spoils their market for manufactured goods and shipping to China over-sized and muddled cotton stuffs. Some seem to look upon China as simply made for our merchants, and on opium as a means in the hand of Providence for diminishing the population and eventually sweeping the Chinese from the face of the earth. The plan is succeeding only too well, and the "foreign dirt" is annually transmitted into eight millions sterling in behalf of Indian finance."

India.
(Friend of India.)

The small reduction in the rates of Indian postage which the Berne Conference has resolved upon, is but a step in the right direction, and the *Bombay Gazette* points out what it thinks should be the next step. "The great aim of Indian postal reformers should be to insist on the abolition of the Southampton service, which nobody in India wants; and to get the whole postal subsidy concentrated on the Brindisi line: By means of this change we should get our letters conveyed more quickly and at cheaper rates." The Indian public will probably agree with our contemporary that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. It has ceased to be of any real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. The post office is of real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. The post office is of real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. The post office is of real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. The post office is of real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. 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Mails.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *TEREBAN*, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and *Cargo*, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

CARGO will be received on board until noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 29th instant. For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from non-receipt on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mc30

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELCIC" will be des-
patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. ap15

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. ap15

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend, of 16 1/2% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchless, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

Hongkong, September 27, 1874. ap1

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Blank accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George the First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates payable either in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1874.

H. E. STUART,
Hongkong, April 5, 1874. ap15

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association

will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-

Three and One Third per cent. (3 1/3%) on

Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

Hongkong, January 6, 1874.

Insurances.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, 4500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1874.

Hongkong, September 6, 1874.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, December 20, 1874. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, for the above, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchless, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

Hongkong, September 27, 1874. ap1

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong, for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,

Hongkong, July 6, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-
torical, Mythological and General
Literary Reference,

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYER.

Price: \$3.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co.

Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Hongkong, November 1, 1874. ap1

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to

Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchoi, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AK YON, KWONHONG, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Hongkong, November 1, 1874. ap1

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-

lots from Reef Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure

FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to

the Undersigned at Praya Central, No. 29.

The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the

main-mast.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, December 20, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.